

Library

Borough of Witley Bay



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH
AND THE
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
AND
CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT
FOR THE YEAR 1955

BOROUGH OF WHITLEY BAY

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1955

THE MAYOR - Alderman M. M. Snowball, J.P.,

* DEPUTY MAYOR - Alderman Mrs. G. F. Waggott, J.P.,

CHAIRMAN

Councillor C. E. Walker.

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Alderman Mrs. A. Wake.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

ALDERMEN -

* Allan, Mrs. M.	Speed, N.
* Charlton, R. M.	Walker, W. A.
* Leinster, G. D. J.	

COUNCILLORS -

Adams, D. G.	Lubbock, R. W. T.
* Adams, G.	* Major, J.
Adamson, J. N.	* Nicholson, G. S.
* Barrett, N. K.	Parker, Miss M. R.
* Bolam, Mrs. E.	* Peel, A.
* Brammer, N. J.	Potts, W. J.
* Brown, S. A.	* Vardy, R. A.
* Cannell, A. B.	* Vickers, J. T.
* Davis, F. E.	Walker, L.
Graham, T. A. S.	* Walton, A. E.
Huggan, J. W.	* Weir, M. G.
* Hutchison, W. H.	

* Members of the Health Committee.

C O N T E N T S

	Page
SECTION "A" - The Statistical and Social Conditions of the Area	7
SECTION "B" - The General Provision for Health Services in the area of the Borough	10
SECTION "C" - Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	13
(a) Water Supply	13
(b) Sewerage and Drainage	13
	52
River Pollution	13
Sanitary Accommodation	13
Public Cleansing	30
Sanitary Services	52
Shops and Offices	14
	56
Camping Sites	53
Burning Spoilbanks	14
	48
Bathing and Paddling Pools	14
Public Conveniences	37
Schools	14
SECTION "E" - Meat, Milk and Other Foods	15
	38
	44
SECTION "F" - Infectious Diseases	16
SECTION "G" - The Factories' Acts, 1937 - 1948	25
Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	
Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.)	
Regulations, 1947 - 1952	41

<u>CONTENTS</u> (Contd.)	Page
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955	43
Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders	43
Housing	49
Places of Public Resort and Entertainment	43
Rodent Control	53
Pet Animals Act, 1951	56
Disinfestation	56
Departmental Co-operation	56
The Sickness Benefit Scheme	56
Analysis of Visits	58
Table of Defects and Nuisances	60
Tables of Costs	63

HEALTH AND CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

STAFF 1954.

Medical Officer of Health.	WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health.	J. CARRICK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.	GILBERT HOLDEN, F.R.S.I., M.Inst.P.C., M.I.S.E., Member of the Institute of Public Health and Hygiene; Certificate of the Institute of Public Health and Hygiene; Sanitary Inspector's and Meat and Food Certificate; Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing; Membership Certificates of the Institute of Public Cleansing; Membership of the Institute of Sanitary Engineering; Associate Membership Certificate of the Institute of Sanitary Engineering; Certificates in Sanitary Science and Law; Ollett Silver Medallist.
Additional Sanitary Inspectors.	WILLIAM W. VALENTINE, M.S.I.A., Sanitary Inspector's Meat and Food Certificate. Smoke Inspector's Certificate.
	NORMAN HUNTER, A.R.S.I.
Chief Clerk.	PERCIVAL OVINGTON.
Shorthand/Typists.	MRS. E. BARRETT. MISS J. E. SMITH.
Temporary Clerk.	M. WATSON.

To His Worship The Mayor, Aldermen and
Councillors of Whitley Bay Borough Council.

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the health of
the Borough for the year 1955.

Population.

The Registrar General in his calculation for mid-year
1955, records a total population of 32,270, a decrease of 30 over
1954.

Birth Rate.

The birth rate per 1,000 of the population was 12.79, as
compared with 12.75 in 1954.

Death Rate.

The death rate was 10.56 per 1,000 of the population as
against 12.42 in 1954. The Table of Longevity in the report shows
that 309 persons died at the age of 65 years and over out of a total
of 402 deaths.

Infectious Diseases.

Diphtheria: No notification of any case of Diphtheria was
received. Immunisation against Diphtheria is maintained at a good
level.

Scarlet Fever: Notified cases showed a decrease from 13 in
1954 to 12 in 1955.

Whooping Cough: 110 cases of Whooping Cough were notified as
against 20 in 1954.

Milk.

The supply and quality of milk to the district have kept
to a satisfactory standard. No milk borne diseases occurred.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their deep interest in the work of the Health Department and their encouragement to the Officials.

To Mr. G. Holden, Chief Sanitary Inspector, and all members of the staff, I tender my appreciation of their unfailing hard work and loyalty.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION "A".

THE STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH.

The area of the Borough comprises 3,612 acres, including the foreshore which is 310 acres. There are 24 Councillors and 8 Aldermen representing the eight wards into which the Borough is divided. The population mid-year, 1955, according to the figures supplied by the Registrar General was 32,270, a decrease of 30 on the previous year. The number of houses in the district is approximately 11,395.

The following table gives the wards and details of Area, Population, Density and distribution of houses.

Ward	Area in Acres	Population	Population per acre	No. of Houses
Rockcliffe	71	3,172	44.7	998
Central	72	2,837	39.4	970
St. Mary's	232	4,657	20.1	1,388
Marden	143	4,164	29.1	1,504
Monkseaton North	857	4,078	4.7	1,534
Monkseaton South	290	5,603	19.3	1,942
Monkseaton West	617	5,619	9.1	2,265
Hartley	1,020	2,140	2.1	794
Totals	3,302	32,270	-	11,395

The Borough continues in popularity and is becoming more widely known each year as a progressive holiday resort. There is a wide variety of interests and excellent rail and bus connections. Promenades and gardens extend along the whole of the front and at the North end of the Bay is St. Mary's Island with its colourful lighthouse.

The Rateable Value of the Borough now stands at £439,539 and the product of a penny rate has increased to £1,750.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

The number of live births registered for 1955 was 410, giving a birth rate of 12.91 per 1,000 of population. Of the 410, there were 215 males and 195 females.

Illegitimate Births.

There were 12 males and 7 females during the year, the total of 19 representing 4.60 per cent. of the total births.

Still-births.

The number of still-births was 3, representing 7.26 per 1,000 of the total births. Two of these were male and one female.

Comparability Factor.

The Registrar's Comparability factor was 1.08, making the adjusted birth rate 13.82 per 1,000 population, and the total legitimate and illegitimate (Live and Still) births equal to 12.70 per 1,000 population. Comparison figures for the last five years are given in table form.

	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	Birth Rate		13.61		13.15		13.19		12.91	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<u>Live Births</u>										
Illegitimate	7	9	10	12	6	4	7	8	12	7
Legitimate	224	198	215	175	211	188	211	186	203	188
Total:	231	207	225	187	217	192	218	194	215	195
<u>Still-births:</u>										
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legitimate	3	4	7	2	6	2	-	5	2	1
Total:	3	4	7	2	6	2	-	5	2	1

Deaths.

The number of deaths recorded by the Registrar General was 402, these comprising 203 males and 199 females. These figures give a crude death rate of 12.46, but taking into consideration the comparability factor provided by him of .85, the adjusted death rate becomes 10.56 per 1,000 population.

The causes of the deaths are given in the following table.

CAUSES OF DEATH		M.	F.
All Causes		203	199
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	1	
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	
4. Diphtheria	-	-	
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	
8. Measles	-	-	
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	-	-	
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	4	
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	10	2	
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	7	
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	5	
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	19	12	
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	2	
16. Diabetes	1	2	
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	21	36	
18. Coronary disease, angina	50	29	
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	6	
20. Other heart disease	30	44	
21. Other circulatory disease	9	6	
22. Influenza	-	-	
23. Pneumonia	6	5	
24. Bronchitis	9	4	
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	-	
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	3	
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	-	
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	3	
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	
31. Congenital malformations	1	1	
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	19	22	
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	
34. All other accidents	4	3	
35. Suicide	3	2	
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	
TOTAL		402	

Death of Infants under One Year of Age.

All Infants: 5. Representing 12.19 per 1,000 live births.

Legitimate

Infants: 4. Representing 9.95 per 1,000 legitimate live births.

Illegitimate

Infants: 1. Representing 2.49 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

Longevity.

A large number of deaths occurred at the age of 65 years and over. The following table sets out the numbers and sexes in periods of five years.

Ages at Death	Males	Females	Total
65 to 69 years	41	15	56
70 to 74 years	27	31	58
75 to 79 years	34	46	80
80 to 84 years	29	33	62
85 to 89 years	16	21	37
90 to 94 years	1	12	13
95 years and over	-	3	3
Totals:	148	161	309

SECTION "B"

THE GENERAL PROVISION FOR HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA
OF THE BOROUGH COUNCIL.

1. Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The treatment of all cases of Tuberculosis is dealt with under the National Health Service Act, 1946. The Newcastle Regional Hospital Board provides the necessary treatment in Hospitals and Sanatoria. The required fumigation of the houses where patients are living, or have left, is carried out by the Health Department.

2. Child and Maternity Welfare.

The services carried out under this Section are under the jurisdiction of Northumberland County Council.

3. Infectious Disease.

The treatment of all Hospital cases of Zymotic Diseases is carried out under the South-East Northumberland Hospital Board acting on behalf of the Newcastle Regional Board.

4. Smallpox.

Arrangements for the treatment of this disease are set out in the third paragraph.

5. Medical and Surgical Cases.

(a) The treatment of non-infectious cases is carried out in Hospitals, situated in the City of Newcastle and the County Borough of Tynemouth.

(b) Home Nursing.

The control of home nursing is under the jurisdiction of the Northumberland County Council.

(c) Child Welfare and Clinics.

The new Child Welfare Clinic in Whitley Road was opened on 23rd July, 1955. This is a very well equipped modern Clinic. All Clinics in the area are administered by the County Council.

(d) Ambulance Services.

This service is also under the administration of the County Council and operates from the Depot situated behind the Municipal Offices. The Ambulances are controlled by radio.

(e) First Aid Station.

A First Aid Station is run by the Borough for the benefit of visitors during the season. The Station is situated on the Lower Promenade, facing the busiest part of the beach and is fully equipped to deal with any case brought in. A qualified Attendant is employed full time and valuable assistance is rendered by both male and female members of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade. During the season, 1,430 cases were treated, 643 of these being due to broken glass.

(f) Public Health Laboratory.

The Public Health Laboratory is attached to the Newcastle General Hospital in Newcastle and is used by all local Medical Practitioners in the area as well as by the Department.

The number of specimens sent by the Department to the Laboratory during 1955 was 1,005, as against 49 in 1954. This large increase was due to a Dysentery epidemic, which involved a large number of faeces checks.

Details of samples sent and results of same are as follows:-

Samples Submitted	Positive	Negative
Diphtheria.	---	7
Streptococcus Haemolyticus	5	5
Faeces (organisms)	428	510
Blood (Widal)	---	2
Urine	5	10
Sputum	2	30
C. S. Fluid	1	---
Totals	441	564

(g) Shelter for Lost Children.

This shelter is administered by the Department of the Town Clerk and is a boon to mothers and children alike. 646 children were brought in during the season.

RAINFALL.

The total rainfall for the year was 19.33 inches. The monthly figures are as follows:-

	Inches		
	1953	1954	1955
January	.93	2.56	2.02
February	1.13	1.69	2.13
March	.07	.82	1.32
April	2.01	.27	.98
May	2.28	2.80	1.41
June	2.26	1.89	2.24
July	2.56	1.53	.85
August	3.76	5.11	.76
September	1.17	2.73	.98
October	1.00	3.60	1.06
November	.98	2.97	1.31
December	.74	1.05	2.77
Total	18.89	27.02	17.83

SECTION "C".

1. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(a) (i) The water supply during the year was sufficient in quantity and good in quality.

(ii) 25 samples of water were taken during the year for bacteriological analysis and all proved satisfactory.

(iii) No chemical analysis was taken.

(iv) No chemical analysis was taken.

(v) (a) There are only 8 houses in the area without internal water supply. These are situated at Rocky Island and are included in our five year Clearance Programme.

(v) (b) Sewerage and Drainage.

The district is well served with sewerage with the exception of three farms, where septic tanks are in use.

2. RIVER POLLUTION.

River pollution in the area is the concern of the Northumberland and Tyneside Rivers Board and a successful conclusion to their endeavours to have the long standing pollution of the Seaton Burn by coal washing effluent from the Cramlington and Seghill Collieries eliminated has been attained. The National Coal Board have agreed to instal clarification plant at both Collieries. The result of this should be a great improvement to the amenities of Holywell Dene and Seaton Sluice, and we are grateful to the Rivers Board for the work they have done in this matter.

Further culverting has had to be carried out at Brier Dene where refuse disposal is operated by us and this will obviate any pollution of the open portion of this stream.

3. SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

The area is served completely by water carriage system, except for the eight privy pails in use at Rocky Island. These are to be dealt with in our Clearance Programme. Covered ashbins are in use for refuse in all cases.

4. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

See Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

5. SANITARY SERVICES.

See Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

6. SHOPS AND OFFICES.

See Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

7. CAMPING SITES.

See Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

8. BURNING SPOILBANKS.

Effluvia from these were not pronounced during the year. The administration of these under the Alkali Works Regulation is the responsibility of the Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

9. BATHING AND PADDLING POOLS.

Table Rocks Pool.

The bacterial content of the water showed no improvement, but the surrounding rocks, etc., were kept in a better condition. The pool is emptied and cleaned twice weekly in the Summer and once monthly from October to May, and can serve a useful purpose until a new bathing pool is provided.

Paddling Pool.

The Paddling Pool is a very useful amenity. The distribution pipes from the pump will be extended so that a more even distribution of the chlorinated water will be obtained.

10. PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

See Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

11. SCHOOLS.

The administration of these is under the Northumberland County Council. Many visits were made for disinfection, etc., during the outbreak of Dysentery, details of which are fully given on Page 12.

SECTION "D".

Housing.

See Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

SECTION "E"

MEAT, MILK AND OTHER FOODS.

Details of Meat and Food Inspection are given in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. The numbers of animals killed, inspected and condemned during the year in our Abattoir are given in the following table:-

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle Exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	3,146	647	578	15,937	6,065	---
Number inspected	3,146	647	578	15,937	6,065	---
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	4	---	2	16	10	---
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,202	266	20	891	472	---
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	38.2	41.1	3.5	5.6	7.8	---
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	19	---	1	---	1	---
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	279	67	---	---	71	---
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	11.0	10.4	.6	---	1.1	---
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	---	---	---	---	---
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	---	---	---	---	---	---
Generalised and totally condemned	---	---	---	---	---	---

Particulars of other inspections are to be found in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Egg Albumen.

The Ministry of Health warned Medical Officers of Health regarding the presence of Chinese Egg Albumen in use by the Bakery trade, samples of which had been found to be bacteriologically unsatisfactory. The area was investigated and only one of the Bakers and Confectioners in the Borough used this Chinese product. In view of an assurance from the Medical Officer of Southwark that this actual consignment had been treated before leaving London, no action was necessary.

SECTION "F".

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases notified during 1955 was 720, compared with 168 for the previous year. Only 20 of the cases were sent to Hospital. The monthly incidence of the diseases, the age groups and a comparison with the previous four years are given in the following tables.

	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED	CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL	TOTAL DEATHS
Scarlet Fever	12	—	—
Pneumonia	17	1	11
Erysipelas	2	—	—
Measles	386	2	—
Whooping Cough	110	—	—
Tuberculosis	29	10	4
Food Poisoning	1	—	—
Dysentery	163	7	—
Totals	720	20	15

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1955.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	2	1	1	-	1	2	3	-	-	1	1	-	12
Pneumonia	4	2	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	1	17
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Tuberculosis	2	-	-	4	4	4	2	-	2	4	5	2	29
Food Poisoning ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	57	147	126	36	10	7	2	-	1	-	-	-	386
Whooping Cough ..	9	3	17	1	19	18	26	8	7	1	1	-	110
Dysentery	1	50	79	14	12	2	2	-	2	1	-	-	163
Totals	75	204	225	57	46	34	36	8	12	8	12	3	720

ANALYSIS OF CASES UNDER AGE GROUPS

	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10- 19	20- 29	30- 39	40- 49	50- 64	65 and over
Scarlet Fever	-	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	-	3	3	-	-	1	5	4
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Dysentery	1	34	89	14	3	12	7	1	2
Food Poisoning ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Whooping Cough ...	6	44	54	2	-	4	-	-	-
Measles	5	168	206	5	2	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	-	1	4	9	4	4	5	2
Totals	13	253	358	28	14	21	13	12	8

DEATHS FROM NOTIFIABLE DISEASES FOR THE PAST 5 YEARS

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	11	7	5	13	11
Tuberculosis	9	7	2	8	4
Food Poisoning	1	1	-	-	-
Meningitis	-	-	-	1	-
Totals	22	15	7	22	15

Smallpox.

There were no cases during 1955.

Anthrax.

There were no cases during 1955.

Paratyphoid Infection.

There were no cases during 1955.

Typhoid Fever.

There were no cases during 1955.

Malaria.

There were no cases during 1955.

Typhus Fever.

There were no cases during 1955.

Meningococcal Infection.

There were no cases during 1955.

Poliomyelitis.

There were no cases during 1955.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

There were no cases during 1955.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were no cases during 1955.

Diphtheria.

There were no cases of Diphtheria during the year. Immunisation against the disease still continues in the Clinics and Schools by inoculation with pertussis vaccines which safeguard also against Whooping Cough. Supplies of anti-toxin for Diphtheria are kept at the Health Department for use by Medical Practitioners in case of emergency.

The number of children immunised during 1955 is as follows:-

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Number of children at 31st December, 1955, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time between 1st January, 1941 to 31st December, 1955.

Age at 31.12.55. i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1955	1 - 4 1951-1954	5 - 9 1946-1950	10 - 14 1941-1945	Under 15 Total
A. Number of children who have completed course (primary or booster) in the period 1951 - 1955	54	1,213	1,798	750	3,815
B. Number of children who have completed course (primary or booster) in the period 1941 - 1950	—	—	235	851	1,086
C. Estimated mid-year child population	400	1,584	4,196		6,180

Vaccination.

Vaccinations at the various Clinics which are under the jurisdiction of the Northumberland County Council numbered 77 during the year. The age groups of these are shown on the following page.

Whooping Cough.

The total number of cases was 110, the incidence rate being 3.4 per 1,000 of population.

Dysentery.

During the year an epidemic of Dysentery was experienced and a total of 163 positive cases resulted. The staff of the Health Department made 791 visits to the Schools and homes of children and parents affected and took altogether 429 samples of fæces for submission to the Public Health Laboratory in Newcastle.

The sanitary conveniences at the five schools affected were disinfected.

WHOOPING COUGH

Prophylaxis with Pertussis Vaccines

NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO COMPLETED A COURSE OF INOCULATION WITH PERTUSSIS VACCINES, (including alum-precipitated vaccines and vaccines combined with Diphtheria Prophylactic) during the year ended 31st December, 1955.

AGE AT DATE OF FINAL INJECTION											
Combined with Diphtheria Prophylactic					Pertussis only				Totals		
Under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	Total	Under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	Total	Under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	Total
191	22	5	218	1	28	1	30	192	50	6	248

VACCINATION - Year Ended 31st December, 1955.

AGE AT DATE OF VACCINATION											
Number Vaccinated During Period						Number Re-vaccinated During Period					
Under 1 year	1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 years or over	Total	Under 1 year	1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 years or over	Total
37	68	4	7	13	129	-	-	1	2	74	77

Thirty faeces samples were taken from members of the Schools' Kitchens and Canteen Staffs and all proved negative, but at a later stage, two members were taken ill and positive samples were received. These two members were kept away from their duties until three consecutive negative results were obtained.

Samples of food from the canteens and the water also were tested. These were all free from pathogenic organisms.

All cases of Dysentery were of the Shigella Sonnei type. The incidence rate was 5.0 per 1,000 of the population.

Measles.

There were 386 cases notified, giving an incidence rate per 1,000 of population of 11.9.

Pneumonia.

There were 17 cases. The incidence per 1,000 population was 0.5. There were 11 deaths.

Scarlet Fever.

12 cases were notified. The incidence rate was 0.4 per 1,000 of population.

Food Poisoning.

Only one case occurred, this being of the Salmonella type.

Erysipelas.

There were only two cases during the year.

Tuberculosis.

During 1955, there were 29 cases of Tuberculosis notified, 4 of these being of the non-pulmonary type. The incidence per 1,000 was 0.89. Only 4 deaths were recorded, giving a mortality rate of 0.12.

The total number of cases still on our register at the end of the year was 273, including 44 non-pulmonary.

The age groups of new cases are given in the following table:-

Years	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
1 - 4	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	4	-	-
15 - 24	4	3	-	-
25 - 34	3	-	1	2
35 - 44	1	2	-	1
45 - 54	2	1	-	-
55 - 64	3	-	-	-
65 and over	2	-	-	-
Total	15	10	1	3

Mass Radiography is carried out regularly at intervals during the year when mobile units, under the administration of the County Council, visit the area. The response of the public to these visits was good.

B.C.G. vaccinations are carried out at the Tynemouth Chest Clinic and the following table shows the numbers for Whitley Bay with regard to Tuberculin Testing and B.C.G. Vaccinations.

Number Tested	New Contacts Positive	Previous B.C.G.'s. Positive	Numbers Negative	Number Vaccinated	Declined or not yet vaccinated
59	6	29	24	23	1

Assistance is given on all occasions to patients and relatives in the Borough and cases where rehousing is necessary are reported to the Housing Committee for consideration.

Cancer.

The number of deaths from Cancer during the year was 62, as against 73 in 1954. The incidence per 1,000 of population is 1.92.

The ages in groups are given in the following table:-

	Age in Years						Total
	1-30	31-35	36-45	46-55	56-65	Over 65	
Lungs	-	-	1	1	2	1	5
Bladder	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Colon	-	-	-	1	1	3	5
Liver	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Stomach	-	-	-	-	4	7	11
Cervix Uteri	-	-	-	1	2	3	6
Rectum	-	-	-	-	3	4	7
Breast	-	-	1	1	2	2	6
Bronchogenic	-	-	-	-	5	5	10
Prostate	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pancreas	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Peritoneum	-	1	-	-	1	1	3
Mouth	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

Disinfection of Premises.

The number of houses disinfected by the department after cases of infectious disease was 32. Library books are dealt with, also any other items as requested by the householders or Medical Practitioners.

Schools were given special attention during the Dysentery outbreak, but also are treated normally at the request of the Headmasters, where cases of disease have occurred.

The Priory Theatre is sprayed periodically during the season when it is mostly in use, and the Department is willing at all times to treat any premise on request where it is felt that the need exists.

Disinfestations.

These also are carried out readily and a small charge is made in some cases to cover the cost of materials used only. Cockroaches, mites and fleas are the most common pests calling for action, but are not numerous. Only 14 requests were received during the year.

SECTION "G".

The Factories' Acts, 1937 - 1948.

The sections of the above Acts, which are the concern of the Department, are carried out regularly and all relevant details are shown in the following tables. A list is given also of all mechanical and non-mechanical Factories in the Borough.

Inspection under Part I of the Factories' Acts, 1937 and 1948.

1. INSPECTIONS made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
i) Factories without mechanical power in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced	85	163	21	Nil
ii) Factories with mechanical power	160	456	41	Nil
iii) Other premises under the Act, excluding out-workers premises	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	245	619	62	Nil

2.

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H. M. Inspector	by H. M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S1)	17	16	-	-	Nil
Overcrowding (S2)	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S3)	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)					
a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil
b) Unsuitable or defective	35	32	-	-	Nil
c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	10	10	-	-	Nil
TOTAL	62	58	-	-	Nil

Factories	Mechanical	Non-Mechanical
Sculptor	1	0
Soft Furnishings	1	0
Dry Cleaners	4	0
Carpet Fitter	0	2
Plumber	2	6
Electricians	4	1
Dental Mechanic	1	0
Blacksmith	2	0
Tinsmith	1	0
Glass Cutter	1	1
Photographers	0	2
Paper, rags and tin baling	0	1
Tripe Boiler	1	0
Watch Repairer & Optician	3	1
Sugar Boiler	1	0
Laundries	2	1
Plastic Engraving	1	0
Printer	5	0
Upholsterer	0	3
Cycle Repairer	1	1
Drug Packer	1	0
Bakehouses	18	0
Boot Repairer	12	0
Joiner and Builder	22	19
Tailor, Dressmaker & Milliner	9	6
Hairdresser	14	10
Cafes and Restaurant Kitchen	15	26
Motor Repairer	18	4
Fish Fryer	10	0
Furrier	0	2
Picture Framer	1	0
Ice Cream Manufacturer	8	0
Milk Pasteurising & Bottling Plant	1	0
Total	160	86

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There is only one firm in the area dealing in Rag Flock. They obtain their supplies from a Company on Tyneside. The quantity of material used is very small and everything was found to be in order.

SECTIONS 110 and 111 of the FACTORIES' ACT, 1937 - 1948.

There are no out-workers employed in the area.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (Amendment) ACT, 1951.

Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

It was not necessary to invoke the above sections of the Act during the past year.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

To the Chairman, Vice-Chairman,
Aldermen and Members of the
Health Committee of the
Borough of Whitley Bay.

May, 1956.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As a result of the continued illness of your Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Gilbert Holden, I, as your Additional Sanitary Inspector, beg to submit the Annual Report on the administration of the Sanitary and Public Cleansing Department for the year 1955.

Costing statistics refer to the financial year 1st April, 1955, to 31st March, 1956.

The year has been one of constant activity in Public Health work in all its aspects, both nationally and locally.

The first comprehensive measure to secure clean air, the Clean Air Bill, received its second reading in the House of Commons on 3rd November. This Bill represents a strengthening of existing legislation for controlling air pollution and its object may be compared with reforms such as the availability of a safe water supply, and the hygienic disposal of sewage.

The report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Slaughter-houses was published at the end of July. The recommendations and conclusions contained in this Report had the effect of applying a feeling of uncertainty as to the future of our Public Slaughter-house which, however, continued to work at a maximum capacity during the year.

The closing of the year saw the consolidation of the Food and Drugs law in the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The first Regulations to be made under the Act, namely, The Food Hygiene Regulations, came into operation also on the appointed day.

Our Slum Clearance Programme was continued and good progress was made towards the clearance of four areas.

STAFF.

No change took place in the administrative staff during the year. Additional Inspector William W. Valentine passed the appropriate examination of the Royal Sanitary Institute to qualify as a Smoke Inspector.

Our Senior Shorthand-Typist, Mrs. E. Barrett, passed with distinction, at a speed of 120 words per minute, an examination in Shorthand held by the London Chamber of Commerce.

The Junior Clerk completed his first year of National Service.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The high standard of this service was maintained throughout the year.

In December, the new garage at Hill Heads Road was taken over. This building is a vast improvement on our previous accommodation and ensures the housing of our vehicles in a dry, well-lighted building, complete with thermostatically controlled air temperature. Our mechanic's working conditions are such that better facilities are available for repair and maintenance work.

Collection of refuse was carried out again by five vehicles, including the Gully Emptier/Refuse Collector Dual Purpose machine.

Refuse Collection.

This service is maintained at a once-weekly collection from dwelling houses, and increased at certain times of the year from hotels, cafes, shops, etc., to three and four collections per week.

Difficulty is experienced always in maintaining the collection schedule during Bank Holiday periods. These periods as they come round are an anxiety to the staff and an irritant to the ratepayers. The position would be made considerably easier at these times if people would limit their refuse as much as possible, by burning combustible material and utilising available gardens for ash disposal.

Provision of Dustbins.

The provision of dustbins by the Council for use at domestic premises continues to be a service much appreciated by the residents.

As a result of the Interim Budget the Purchase Tax imposed on dustbins increased the price of bins by 11s. 6d. to 43s. per two-and-a-half cubic feet bin. Difficulty has been always experienced in obtaining the use of hygienic bins in many trades and shops, and this will be aggravated further by this Tax increase. The storage of putrescible refuse in open non-cleansable containers can result only in public health nuisance.

The total number of bins supplied during the year was:-

2 cubic feet	350.
2½ cubic feet	311.

The number of bins provided to Council houses was 18, and the number of bins sold to Shopkeepers, etc., was 163.

Statistics concerning the weight of refuse collected are set out in the following tables:-

Description	1955 - 1956.		
	Tons per annum	Tons per week	Tons per day (365 days to 1 year)
House and Trade Refuse disposed of at <u>Whitley Bay</u> and <u>Seaton Sluice</u>	10,428 660	200.54 12.69	28.57 1.81
Refuse per head of population	6.87 cwts.	14.79 lbs.	2.11 lbs.
Refuse per 1,000 of population	343 tons	6.59 tons	18.83 cwts.
Refuse per house	19.57 cwts.	42.15 lbs.	6.02 lbs.
Refuse per 1,000 houses	978 tons	18.81 tons	53.60 cwts.

WEIGHTS OF HOUSE REFUSE, TRADE REFUSE AND STREET SWEEPINGS.

Month 1955/56	No. of loads	No. of bins	House Refuse	Shop, Cafe & Hotel Refuse	Seaton Sluice and Murton Refuse		
					Loads	Bins	Weight
April	275	49,625	T. C. 870 3	T. C. 41 19	12	2,913	T. C. 57 15
May	274	47,758	787 5	63 3	13	2,538	43 12
June	298	53,901	804 9	64 8	12	2,943	46 9
July	277	49,894	673 17	57 19	9	2,306	32 3
August	281	53,031	680 13	58 16	8	2,241	29 17
September	262	53,129	648 0	44 12	10	2,999	44 16
October	242	49,213	701 5	36 12	14	2,987	51 6
November	266	52,765	865 0	64 15	18	3,687	69 2
December	302	58,937	976 1	49 10	18	4,236	74 9
January	282	51,156	960 12	35 9	16	3,969	74 12
February	274	51,593	925 14	31 12	16	3,837	71 3
March	296	57,352	953 3	33 1	16	3,941	65 3
TOTAL:	3,329	628,354	9,846 2	581 16	162	38,597	660 7
Shops, Cafes & Hotels. Seaton Sluice & Murton, Slaughter- houses. Sweepings.	233	39,222	581 16				
	162	38,597	660 7				
	29		36 16				
	913		357 0				
TOTAL:	4,666	706,173	11,482 1				

Refuse Disposal.

All refuse was disposed of on controlled tipping procedure lines at the Brier Dene Refuse Tip. During October, a further section of the culvert was completed, enabling tipping to proceed in a satisfactory manner.

A problem connected with disposal of refuse at this Tip is the maintenance of the road from Denholm. Valuable time is lost by our vehicles travelling at the slow pace necessary to avoid damage.

The total amount of refuse disposed of was 10,784 tons at the Brier Dene Tip and 661 tons at the Seaton Sluice Tip. In addition, approximately 60 tons of refuse were taken to the Tip, on payment of a nominal charge of 2s. per load, by various contractors.

Salvage Recovery.

The following table indicates the income from the sale of recovered materials. The graphs illustrate the variation in salvage recovery during each month of the year.

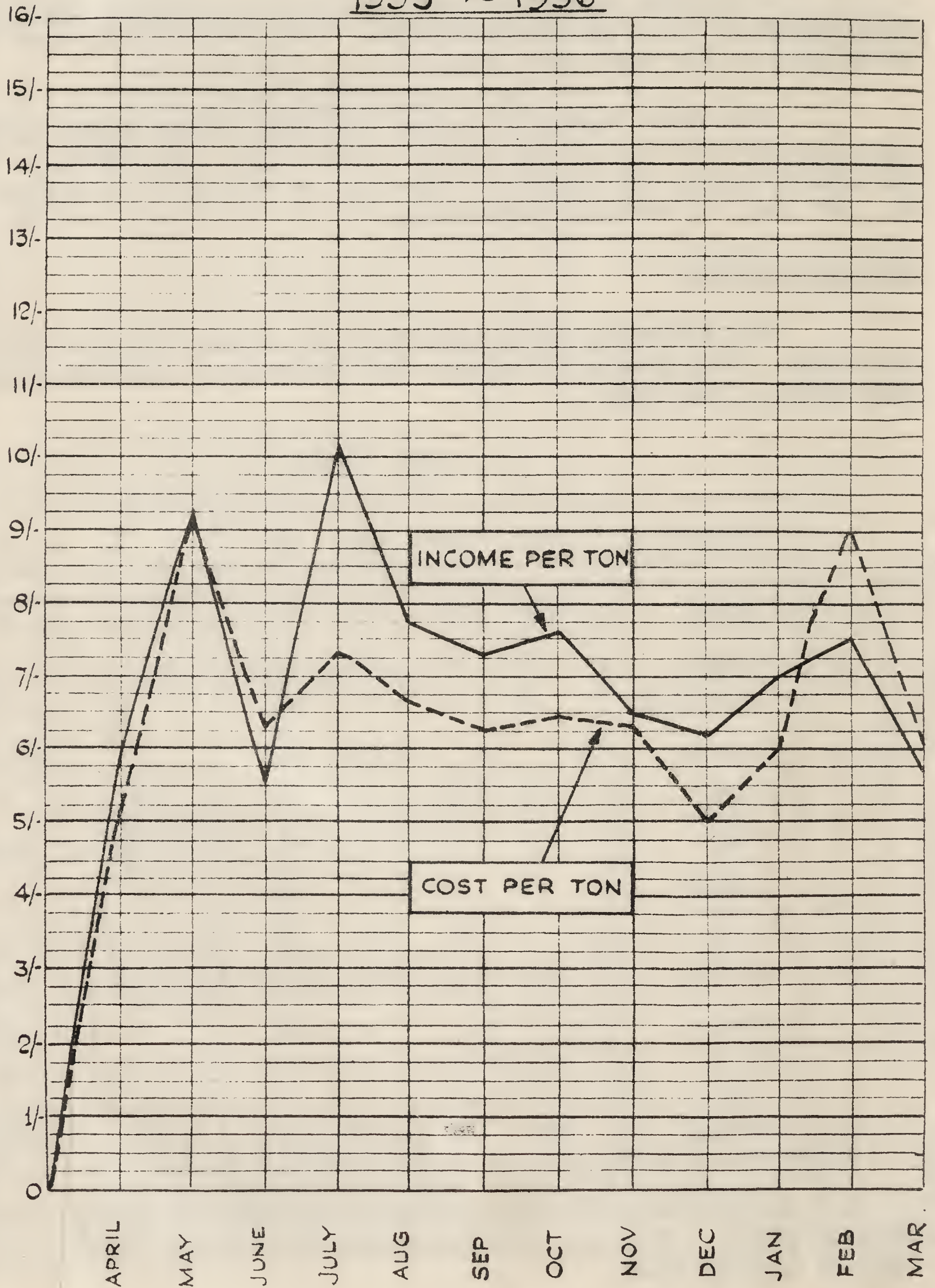
1955 - 1956

Commodity	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	468	10	0	0	4,111.	6.	6.
Scrap	25	9	0	0	120.	10.	6.
Aluminium		1	1	10	8.	0.	10.
Copper			3	23	11.	9.	10.
Rags	8	12	0	0	172.	11.	7.
Wool		4	0	15	26.	17.	10.
Rubber		3	0	0		15.	0.
Hair		3	2	10	7.	19.	0.
Manure	141	2	0	0	78.	8.	11.
Brass		1	0	24	8.	10.	10.
Wood	2	0	0	0	5.	0.	0.
Totals	646	7	0	26	4,551.	10.	10.

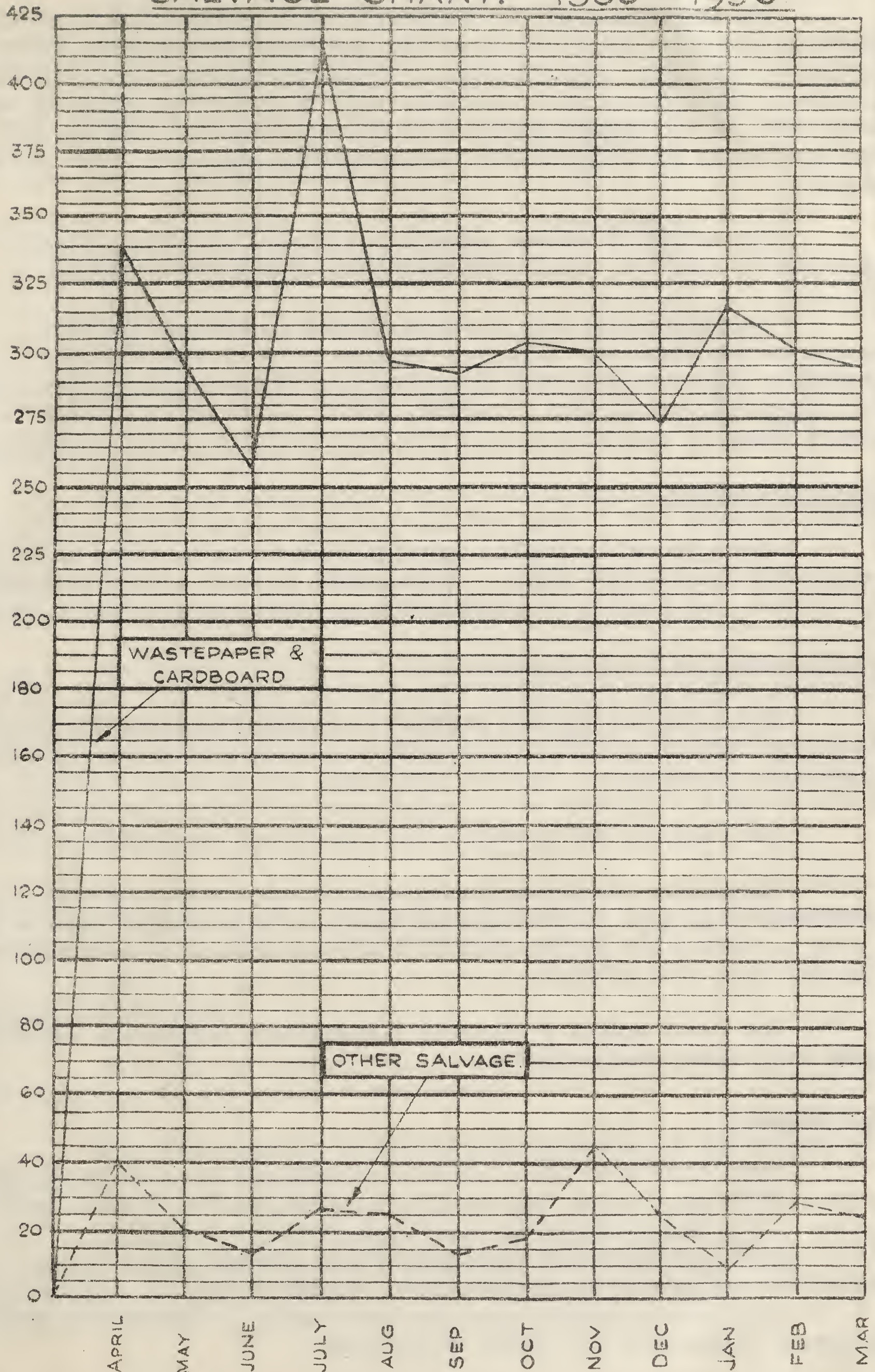
A portable hand baler is being operated at the Tip face for cardboard recovery. This not only increases our salvage returns, but saves valuable tipping space.

GRAPH SHEWING COSTS & INCOME PER TON
FOR DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

1955 ~ 1956



SALVAGE CHART. 1955 ~ 1956



Street Cleansing.

The conversion of our street sweeping system to the use of Pedestrian Electric Orderly Barrows was envisaged during the year by the addition of our third such vehicle. It is anticipated that this vehicle, which has a three cubic yard capacity, will be delivered prior to the commencement of our Summer season in 1956, to assist in dealing with the large quantities of litter which, unfortunately, maintain their volume annually.

The weight of street sweepings disposed of during July and August was 90 tons, as compared with 28 tons during May and June.

The picture of this sweeping system is not yet complete, inasmuch as the sweepings collected require to be rehandled after emptying by the Orderly vehicle at a Depot. These vehicles should be able to empty directly into a trailer, which can be quickly taken to the ultimate disposal point.

Protective Clothing.

Provision of overalls, moleskin jackets and oilskin suits is arranged for our outside staff. This scheme is much appreciated by these workers and remains an asset when new employees are sought.

Gully Emptying and Street Washing.

The number of gullies emptied by mechanical means was 2,219, and 376 were emptied by hand. All gullies emptied are re-sealed with a disinfectant solution.

The cost per gully was 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Throughout the Summer months the streets and promenades were flushed regularly with diluted disinfectant. Channel flushing was carried out also to ensure the maintenance of the water seal in street gullies during the very warm weather.

The total amount of diluted disinfectant spread was 187,950 gallons at a total cost of £15.

Winter Hazards.

The wintry conditions which enveloped the town during January and February, 1955, were worse than we have experienced for several years.

Severe frost badly handicapped snow clearing operations. The position was made worse by further heavy snowfalls and all available labour had to be utilised in keeping open the main roads. This work resulted in a temporary dislocation of refuse collection.

The following materials were distributed:-

	Tons	Cwts.
Road Grit and Pea Gravel ...	57	12
Salt	66	2
Sea Sand	65	12
	<hr/>	
Total	189	6
	<hr/> <hr/>	

The total cost was as follows:-

Expenditure on County Roads ... £529. 2. 0.

Expenditure on District Roads ... £267. 6. 8.

Cleansing of the Foreshore, Promenades and Links.

This particular branch of Street Cleansing required more attention in 1955 than during an average year. Our extended Summer season brought with it the problem of excessive litter removal and it was necessary to organise men daily to remove the accumulation of bottles, paper, etc., left on the sands.

Repeated appeals and warnings, referring to the penalty under our Bye-laws for leaving litter, were given over the beach loudspeaker. The term "litter louts" is apt to be misinterpreted by the public as not including the family parties, which are too often the chief offenders. By publicity and constant reminders, we must endeavour to cultivate an anti-litter conscience in the public. The educative effects of well chosen prosecutions should not be forgotten.

The links and sands were hand picked daily, the promenades and paths being swept each morning before 9.0 a.m. All litter bins were emptied also during this early morning period.

Public Conveniences.

This was an exceptionally busy year in regard to the administration and cleansing of the public conveniences.

The full benefit of the new conveniences at Watts Road was apparent during the season.

Progress was made regarding the construction of new conveniences for Ladies and Gentlemen in the centre of the town, to replace the existing conveniences in Whitley Road. We should see the completion of this building in 1956.

The appended table indicates the use of the public conveniences. Comparison with figures for last year gives some measure of our extended Summer holiday season.

Convenience	Persons passing through Turnstiles		No. of Washes		Total Income including Sundries	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Watts Road	166,973	268,878	8,317	19,464	851. 7. 1.	1,483. 8. 6.
Panama	55,754	77,238	857	1,362	259. 8. 2.	363.10.10.
Central	108,278	109,653	3,979	4,383	531.13.10.	543.12. 9.
Duke's Walk	38,316	48,237	1,646	2,037	191. 9. 4.	240.13. 9.
Others	50,748	38,715	—	—	211. 9. 0.	161. 6. 3.
Totals	420,069	542,721	14,799	27,246	2,045. 7. 5.	2,792.12. 1.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

This service is regarded with the importance it deserves and was enforced in all its aspects throughout the year.

Milk Supply.

Regular inspections of retailing and dairy premises, etc., were continued and a total of 473 visits were made.

A total of 208 milk samples were taken during the year and submitted for bacteriological and biological examination to the Public Laboratory.

Results of the examinations are indicated in the following tables:-

Total No. of samples taken	208
No. of samples submitted to Methylene Blue Test	199
No. satisfactory	161
Percentage satisfactory	80.90%.
No. of samples submitted to Phosphatase Test	75
No. satisfactory	75
Percentage satisfactory	100%.
No. of samples submitted to Turbidity Test	9
No. satisfactory	9
Percentage satisfactory	100%.

Bacteriological and Biological Examination
of Milks distributed in the area.

Type of Milk	No. of Samples	No. of Samples tested for Tubercle bacilli	Tubercle bacilli present	Percentage affected
Pasteurised	75	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sterilised	9	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tuberculin Tested	39	15	Nil	Nil
Ungraded	85	30	1	3.33
Total	208	45	1	2.22

NOTE: One sample was inconclusive owing to the death of the guinea pig involved.

Liaison with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Details of all milk samples which failed to comply with the Methylene Blue Reduction Test are sent to the Agricultural Executive Committee at Hexham.

Designated Milk.

Milk supply in our area is limited to the sale of designated milk only. Ungraded milk supplied to the Heat Treatment Plant on the Foxhunters Estate is either Pasteurised or Sterilised before distribution. The section of this plant, extended during the year to produce sterilised milk, commenced operations. Tuberculin Tested milk is pasteurised also at this dairy, in addition to be distributed untreated.

FOOD AND DRUGS (MILK, DAIRIES AND
ARTIFICIAL CREAM) ACT, 1950.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 - 1954.

These Regulations require the hygienic handling of milk and the proper maintenance of equipment, vehicles, etc., used in milk distribution.

The number of inspections made to ensure compliance with these Regulations was 473 and 19 notices were served, all of which were complied with during the year.

The following details refer to the registrations kept and licences issued under the appropriate Regulations:-

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 - 1954.

Number of persons registered as purveyors ... 60.

Milk (Special Designation)(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 - 1954.

Number of Dealer's Licences to use the
special designation "Tuberculin Tested" ... 12.

Number of Supplementary Licences to use the
special designation "Tuberculin Tested" ... 8.

Milk (Special Designation)(Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk)
Regulations, 1949 - 1953.

Number of Dealer's Licences to use the special
designation "Pasteurised" and "T.T. Pasteurised" .. 25.

Number of Supplementary Licences to use the special
designation "Pasteurised" and "T.T. Pasteurised" .. 9.

Number of Dealer's Licences to use the special
designation "Sterilised" ... 54.

Number of Supplementary Licences to use the
special designation "Sterilised" ... 2.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Section 14.

The number of new registrations during the year was 2. Transfers of registration numbered 2.

The total number of premises registered under this section is 62, excluding ice cream premises.

Regular inspections, totalling 1,079 were carried out throughout the year, and it was necessary to serve 92 notices for various contraventions under the Act.

ICE CREAM.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.,) Regulations, 1947 - 1952.

The number of new registrations during the year was 27, 9 of these being transfers. The number of registered manufacturers is 7, one business being terminated during the year. The number of retail premises selling loose ice cream is 9. Premises selling pre-packed ice cream number 107.

Ice cream samples taken totalled 31, an increase of 14 over last year. This increase was necessary as a result of the low grading classification of some samples. The falling off in results became apparent during August and coincided with a period of extended warm humid weather. Intense precautions were taken both in manufacture and sampling, but results remained generally below standard. According to a member of the Public Health Laboratory Service, this tendency appeared to be fairly general, again indicating the warm humid weather as a contributory factor.

Bacteriologists have indicated the presence of heat-resistant organisms in raw ingredients used for ice cream manufacture, and this may well be the causative factor of the unsatisfactory results obtained. The fact that these organisms may survive pasteurisation and have a derogatory affect on the Methylene Blue Reduction Test would indicate the need for a more reliable test as a measure of the bacterial content in ice cream derived after heat treatment.

Certain laboratories in England requested sanitary authorities to discontinue temporarily the submission of ice cream for examination during the hot weather. At a time when ice cream is reaching its peak in sales and manufacture, this may be taken as an admission as to the unsuitability of this test with regard to ice cream.

Table of samples taken is as follows:-

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Reduction time in hours	4½	0	4½	4½	4½	2½	4	4½	2½	4	
Provisional Grading	1	4	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	
Sample No.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Reduction time in hours	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	0	4½	0	0	0	
Provisional Grading	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	4	4	4	
Sample No.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Reduction time in hours	3½	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4½	4	4½
Provisional Grading	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	1	2	1

The number of visits to ice cream premises was 181. It was necessary to serve 7 notices.

Ice Lollies.

The sale and manufacture of this commodity appeared to lessen during the year. Manufacture is carried on without registration by the Local Authority and this presents difficulties when applying checks on the premises and equipment used. It was not necessary to take any action regarding preparation and sale of lollies, although advice was given on several occasions towards the use of plastic moulds and pre-sterilised sticks.

No samples were sent for examination.

FOOD HYGIENE.

Constant activity was maintained in the advancement of hygiene in food handling and preparation. The tendency of shop-keepers, etc., to improve facilities and equipment continues, and the co-operation from the majority of food handlers is encouraging.

Regular inspections of all manner of food premises were carried out (see Appendix 1).

In November, several photographs were taken of premises in the Borough illustrating clean up-to-date constructional procedure and personal cleanliness in shops and restaurants. These photographs were taken on behalf of the Food Hygiene Advisory Officer to the Ministry of Health and will be added to the Advisory Officer's photographic library in London.

At the close of the year, the Health Committee agreed to the holding of a Food Hygiene Film Show in the Priory Theatre in April, 1956, and preparations were soon set in motion. This Film Meeting will coincide conveniently with the coming into operation of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, on 1st January, 1956.

LICENSED PREMISES AND CLUBS.

Further improvements to premises and equipment were observed. The need for care in glass washing is brought constantly to the attention of those concerned, and it is satisfying to note the increase in the use of detergents, with final hot water rinsing. Much useful work was attained by informal action and discussion. Several premises increased the sanitary conveniences available, this work being carried out under supervision from this Department.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS.

Foot and Mouth Disease (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order, 1943.

On 26th January, an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease among pigs in the Borough area was confirmed, at the old railway station in Seaton Sluice.

Strict precautions were taken in the district regarding swill and manure disposal. Licence was obtained for manure removal from the Slaughterhouse and all vehicle wheels, etc., were disinfected upon entering and leaving the yard.

Control of the outbreak was administered by Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and Officers appointed for non-veterinary duties under the Acts, in our case, the Northumberland County Police.

No further outbreaks were confirmed and spread of the disease was arrested.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933 - 1954.

The number of Slaughtermen's Licences renewed during the year was 26. The number of new licences granted following the carrying out of slaughtering tests was 4.

The total number of licences current in the area is now 30.

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD INSPECTION.

Month	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
January	422	46	1,192	430	2,100
February	312	46	1,030	398	1,786
March	281	56	908	492	1,737
April	351	68	340	627	1,886
May	260	40	625	461	1,386
June	251	38	696	369	1,354
July	312	38	1,169	455	1,974
August	249	30	1,465	279	2,023
September	270	32	1,903	358	2,563
October	320	64	2,196	383	2,593
November	361	67	2,120	475	3,023
December	394	53	1,793	1,338	3,578
Totals	3,793	578	15,937	6,065	26,373

For the purposes of comparison, the total figures for the two previous years are given below.

Year	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
1953	3,780	135	16,782	4,795	25,492
1954	4,746	773	19,319	8,232	32,670

Inspection of all carcasses and viscera is completed before leaving the Slaughter-house.

The following table gives details of meat condemned and surrendered during the year 1955. Diseases and weight in pounds are shown. For comparison purposes, figures for 1953 and 1954 are given also.

DISEASE	1953	1954	1955	TOTALS
Abscesses.....	2,254	2,973	1,747	6,974
Actinobacillosis ..	48	165	—	213
Actinomycosis	227	340	379	946
Angioma	—	—	165	165
Arthritis	28	34	65	127
Bone Taint	1,568	718	40	2,326
Bruising	1,342	928	56	2,326
Carcinoma	27	288	100	415
Cavernous Angiomata	106	38	—	144
Cysticercus bovis .	151	124	49	324
Cysts	906	696	168	1,770
Dropsy	110	—	—	110
Flukes & Cirrhosis.	30,415	18,732	9,592	58,739
Jaundice	—	—	104	104
Johne's Disease ...	—	126	610	736
Mastitis	76	136	—	212
Melanosis	11	7	—	18
Moribund	528	3,137	235	3,900
Necrosis	309	250	85	644
Nephritis	16	102	—	118
Oedema & Emaciation	2,171	3,268	715	6,154
Parasitic	306	179	151	636
Pentastomes	182	42	—	224
Pericarditis	687	7	109	803
Peritonitis	587	499	428	1,514
Pleurisy	1,745	1,152	1,190	4,087
Pneumonia	2,977	1,597	311	4,885
Putrefaction	549	—	—	549
Pyæmia	—	157	218	375
Septicaemia	—	—	1,364	1,364
Strongylosis	126	—	—	126
Toxæmia	—	—	142	142
Traumatism	—	92	20	112
Tuberculosis	32,684	46,854	25,146	104,684
TOTALS	80,136	82,641	43,189	205,966

The informal procedure of surrender of food found on examination to be unfit for human consumption continued to work satisfactorily. No food was formally "seized" during the year. This laudable arrangement of voluntary surrender is one that should be preserved always as opposed to any scheme of direct condemnation by authorised officers.

The table on the preceding page indicates the principal diseases and conditions found to render meat unfit for consumption.

DISPOSAL OF DISEASED AND UNSOUND MEAT.

All meat and organs found to be unfit for human consumption are dyed first and then collected by The Tyneside Butchers' By-Products Limited, whose factory is situated in Gateshead. All meat condemned is weighed and recorded and detained awaiting collection in a locked detention room.

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS.

Examination to detect the presence of this cyst (intermediate state of the cestode *Taenia saginata*) consists of incisions into the muscles of predilection sites. In the instance quoted in the preceding table, one viable cyst was found present in the external masseter muscle. The head muscles, root of the tongue, heart muscles and pillar of the diaphragm were examined by multiple incisions. No other cysts were found, although these organs referred to were destroyed. The carcass was cut into retail joints and all exposed muscle examined before leaving the Slaughterhouse.

SALE OF HORSEFLESH.

There are no premises which sell horseflesh in the area for human consumption.

KNACKERIES.

There are no Knackers' Yards situated in the district.

PUBLIC HEALTH MEAT REGULATIONS, 1924 - 1952.

Provisions of these Regulations were enforced during the year, requiring several written and verbal instructions to butchers and meat carriers. It was not necessary to invoke formal proceedings. The number of informal notices served was 4.

OTHER FOODS.

The following list indicates the quantities of food other than meat found on examination to be unfit for human consumption and surrendered for destruction under supervision.

Bacon and Ham.....	254 lbs.	Fruit Juice	10 tins.
Baked Beans	52 tins.	Meats	188 tins.
Butter	24 lbs.	Meat (various) ..	157 lbs.
Cakes	31 lbs.	Meat Extract	62 jars.
Carrots	4 tins.	Milk	61 tins.
Cheese	49 lbs.	Peas	201 tins.
Chicken	10 tins.	Pickles	3 jars.
Chocolate Delight	126	Pies	11
Crab	7 tins.	Puddings	1
Egg	2 tins.	Salmon	18 tins.
Fish	12 tins.	Sausage	8 tins.
Fish	32 lbs.	Sausage	165 lbs.
Fish Cakes	15	Soups	192 tins.
Fruit	201 tins.	Spaghetti	4 tins.
Fruit (dried) ...	98 lbs.	Syrup	13 tins.
		Tomatoes	31 tins.

BAKERIES.

The number of bakehouses in the Borough area is 18, all being equipped with mechanical power.

Regular inspections of these premises were maintained and it was necessary to serve 12 notices.

The standard of cleanliness in some of our bakehouses is not all that is desirable. Shortage of the right type of staff adds to the proprietor's burden in this matter and it is very often the individual's inability to apply the standard of cleanliness expected, which results in depreciation of hygiene. This problem is the 'core' of food hygiene difficulties and emphasises the need for education as opposed to legislation.

Foreign Matter in Food.

Under this heading the following instances are recorded:-

<u>Matter found.</u>	<u>Food concerned.</u>	<u>Action.</u>
House Fly.	Bread loaf.	Letter to manufacturer. Local Authority in whose area bakehouse is situated informed.
Portion of Dried Grass Cube (used in cattle feeding).	Malt Fruit Loaf.	Management interviewed. Allied Bakers Scientific Laboratory informed to investigate source of contaminant.

<u>Matter found.</u>	<u>Food concerned.</u>	<u>Action.</u>
Blow Fly Eggs.	Three meat pies.	Strict warning to shop proprietor. Employee had failed to use glass cabinet provided.
Pink Mould. (monilia sitophilia).	Sliced wrapped bread loaves.	Instructions given to reduce storage time of wrapped bread as much as possible.

FISH FRYING ESTABLISHMENTS.

The number of this type of food business in the area is 9. Regular visits of inspection were made and it was necessary to serve 9 notices. The standard of equipment and cleanliness in these shops is very good.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 107.

Only one "offensive trade" is carried on in the Borough area. This consists of tripe boiling and fat extraction. The actual premise is part of the Slaughter-house and is let to a private user. The standard of cleanliness and preparation procedure is very good.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Our town being situated as it is by the sea coast gives but little thought in the residents, that we may suffer effects of pollution of the atmosphere. In fact, people may come to live in our Borough, because of its position, removed from centres of industry.

The evils of smoke have long been recognised in industrial communities and it is comparatively recent that the problem of purely domestic smoke abatement has been approached. This problem is receiving special attention in the "Clean Air Bill" at present undergoing Parliamentary procedure.

This "Bill" contains measures for the control of smoke emission from all buildings and for the formation of "smoke control areas" which will include domestic dwellings.

In our own town plans were finalised during the year for conversion to oil burning at Whitley and District Laundry.

The steam boiler at the Provincial Laundry was the cause of numerous complaints from residents in the Grosvenor Drive area. Several observations of the smoke emission from this plant were carried out. Such emissions were

always well within the statutory limits of smoke emission.

All who campaign for abolition of atmospheric pollution must realise that every individual is a culprit as well as industrialists. I hope that the attitude towards reform will be just as enthusiastic when personal inconvenience is required.

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research informs us that the average annual output of smoke is 2,400,000 tons - 1,290,000 tons from domestic users, 700,000 from general industry, 400,000 from railways and 10,000 from electricity generating stations.

It is also well established that the domestic open fire is the main source of soot and tar pollution and produces more smoke per ton of coal burned than any other appliance in general use.

In the promotion of the "Clean Air Bill" we are witnessing the most important measure to reduce atmospheric pollution since people became aware of the evil. Every Local Authority will have to consider in the near future in what manner they can join with the country as a whole in promoting "clean air" with its beneficial effects on public health.

HOUSING.

As from September, 1955, returns relating to the demolition, closing and repair of houses under the Housing and Public Health Acts are to be submitted quarterly to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Former procedure required an annual return.

Action continued throughout the year to secure essential repairs to privately owned houses. The high cost of repairs applies hardships on owners in property maintainance. Many cases are met, however, where the attitude of owners and property managers appears most indifferent, no interest being shown in work carried out by jobbing contractors on their property. I often wonder how many owners or agents ever check work done before they pay their contractors. Repair costs could be reduced considerably if stricter supervision was applied.

Houses completed during the year.

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| (a) By Local Authority | ... | ... | ... | 13. |
| (b) By other Bodies or Persons | ... | ... | ... | 200. |

CLEARANCE AREAS AND INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

PERIOD 1st JANUARY, 1955 to 31st DECEMBER, 1955.

PART A. CLEARANCE AREAS (Housing Act, 1936 and Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954).

	Number of Dwellinghouses demolished in the period		Number of persons displaced
	Unfit Houses	Other Houses	
(1) Land coloured pink and pink hatched yellow ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Land coloured grey ...	Nil	Nil	Nil

PART B. HOUSES NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARANCE AREAS.

	Houses	Number of persons displaced
Houses demolished or closed in the period		
(1) Housing Act, 1936.		
(a) Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure (Section 11)....	Nil	Nil
(b) Closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by owners under Section 11 and still in force... ..	Nil	Nil
(c) Parts of building closed (Section 12).	1	2½
(2) Housing Act, 1949.		
Closed as a result of closing orders under Section 3 (1) and 3 (2) ...	Nil	Nil
(3) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953.		
Closed as a result of closing orders under Sections 10 (1) and 11 (2) ..	2	3

PART B. HOUSES NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARANCE AREAS.

REPAIRS in the period.

Number of
Houses

(4) Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts

430

(5) Public Health Acts - action after service of formal notice:

Houses in which defects were remedied:

(a) By owners

30

(b) By local authority in default of owners

Nil

(6) Housing Act, 1936 - action after service of formal notice (Sections 9, 10, 11 and 16):

Houses made fit:

(a) By owners

39

(b) By local authority in default of owners

7

(7) Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

Houses reconstructed, enlarged or improved and Demolition Orders revoked (Section 5)

Nil

PART C. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE.
(Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954).

Position at end of period:

(8)(a) Houses retained for temporary accommodation and approved for grant under Section 7

Nil

(b) Separate dwellings contained in (a) above

Nil

(c) Houses licensed for temporary occupation (Section 6)

Nil

PART D. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT.

(9) Houses in Clearance Areas, other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the period

8

N.B. See Appendix ii for a summary of defects, nuisances and contraventions of Public Health Acts, Housing Acts, Regulations and Bye-laws).

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The number of complaints and enquiries received in the office and recorded in the complaints' book was 1,057.

These dealt with the usual very wide range of matters affecting the health of our residents directly or indirectly and calls for much of our Inspectors' time in visiting and investigating matters from which complaints have arisen.

The scheme for assisting residents to deal with obstructed drainage systems was taken advantage of on 126 occasions. This system is of great value in dealing promptly with a health nuisance, which if legal provision were to be relied upon, necessitates the lapse of a considerable time before clearance is obtained.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Medical Officer of Health's Report contains reports on samples of water submitted for bacteriological examination from taps in various parts of the district, along with information regarding the mains' supply.

DRAINAGE.

The control, inspection and testing of all drainage work continued. Several requests for smoke tests to be applied were received, full reports to the owners being followed up with advice and guidance.

Details of work carried out under this heading can be found in the following table:-

New water closets provided	10
Broken or insanitary types removed .	2
Tapered special self-cleansing gullies provided	8
Buchan traps removed	1
New chambers built with glazed brick benching, Barron bends and 9 inch brickwork	7
Number of drains relaid in feet	230
New soil pipes erected 3/16" or 1/4" .	6
Intercepting traps removed	1
Smoke tests carried out	11
Water tests carried out	25
Cast iron (W.M.S.) drainage	26
Visits	146

Plans of all work completed are recorded carefully in our drainage register, which becomes a valuable source of reference.

The number of persons improving their dwellings by the construction of an internal water closet is noticeable.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

Regular inspections of various premises under this heading were carried out. 6 certificates under Circular 120 of the Ministry of Health were issued following inspections.

The Ice Rink at Hill Heads Road opened, the sanitary accommodation for patrons and staff being inspected and the appropriate Certificate granted.

Regular disinfection is carried out by the management in the Picture Houses. No complaints were received regarding conditions at these premises.

RODENT CONTROL.

The service operates under the provision of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. No serious infestations of mice were found.

Two poison treatments in sewers in the district were carried out. These regular treatments control the rat population present in our sewers. Zinc phosphide is the poison used in these operations.

Other isolated rat infestations reported are eliminated successfully, using sausage rusk, mixed with 'Warfarin'.

Special P.3. poison bait containers were used with success where it was necessary to lay baits in the vicinity of hen runs, kennels, etc.

Rat infestations never reach a sufficient number to be classed as a 'Major' infestation, for which credit is due to our residents for their alertness and prompt reporting of the presence of rats to the Health Department.

The two tables appended give details of the prevalence of rodents and of measures taken for their elimination.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS AND SIMILAR STRUCTURES.

There are only two sites licensed in the Borough for positioning caravans, one at Red House Farm and one at Old Hartley, the latter being reserved for the use of Members of the Caravan Club of Great Britain. Both these sites are equipped with a safe water supply and suitable conveniences and arrangements for sewage disposal. A licence was granted also for the siting of a caravan at Crowhall Farm, Old Hartley, where all sanitary facilities are available.

MEASURES OF CONTROL BY LOCAL AUTHORITY.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural			(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	(5) Agricultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All Other (including Business Premises)		
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District.	27	10,504	1,207	11,828	13
II. Number of <u>properties inspected</u> as a result of: (a) Notification; (b) Survey under the Act. (c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	5	102	7	114	2
	2	19	-	21	-
	-	-	-	-	-
III. Total inspections carried out - including re-inspections.	32	390	24	446	4
IV. Number of <u>properties inspected</u> (in Sect. II) which were found to be <u>infested</u> by: (a) Rats (Major Minor) (b) Mice (Major Minor)	-	-	-	-	-
	5	84	3	92	2
	-	-	-	-	-
	2	37	4	43	-

PREVALENCE OF RATS AND MICE AND

MEASURES OF CONTROL BY LOCAL AUTHORITY. (CONTINUED)

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agricultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All Other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	
V. Number of <u>infested properties</u> (in Sect. IV) treated by the L.A. (Figures should NOT exceed those given at Sect. IV)	7	121	7	135	2
VI. Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments.	11	133	7	151	2
VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:	(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-
	(b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing)	6	-	-	-
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
IX. Legal Proceedings.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
X. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out.	-	1	-	-	-

SHOPS' ACT, 1950.

The administration of the provisions of this Act are delegated and carried out by your Chief Sanitary Inspector. Matters controlled include the display of prescribed forms, assistants' half-day holidays, employment of young persons, seats for shop assistants, and restriction on Sunday sales.

An Order was made allowing trading of certain Articles on eighteen Sundays during the Summer months.

No formal action was necessary in the enforcement of the various requirements.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Licences were granted in respect of 5 premises. Routine inspections were carried out to ensure the provisions of the Act were being complied with. It is envisaged that the opinion of the area inspector for the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be of value should formal action be necessary in certain cases. This procedure remained unnecessary throughout the year.

DISINFESTATION.

The number of premises where disinfestation was carried out was 13.

Valuable assistance was received from the Curator of the Hancock Museum, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in identifying several uncommon insects and providing advice on elimination measures. The presence of these insects, particulars of which are given below, caused nuisance to residents during the year.

A British Bird Flea Species (*Ceratophyllus gallinae*):

Two species of Plaster Beetles (*Enicmus minutus* and
Lathridius nodifer):

A white marked Spider Bettie (*Ptinus fur*):

DEPARTMENTAL CO-OPERATION.

Satisfactory co-ordination with other Council Departments is maintained. The number of matters referred to other Departments totalled 93.

THE SICKNESS BENEFIT SCHEME.

The total number of man hours lost due to sickness was 2,832 hours. The cost involved was £250.12. 5, this comparing with £303.11. 9. in 1954. Details are set out in the following table:-

<u>Check No.</u>	<u>No. of Days.</u>	£	s.	d.
184	17	15.	18.	6.
186	11	9.	15.	1.
187	27	21.	12.	8.
188	74	40.	11.	2.
189	13	7.	11.	10.
192	1	1.	10.	6.
195	6	6.	16.	8.
199	67	40.	17.	10.
200	62	32.	1.	3.
203	13	10.	13.	1.
205	2	2.	3.	9.
206	1		12.	11.
208	44	30.	2.	0.
215	46	23.	11.	11.
216	6	6.	13.	3.
	<hr/>	<hr/>		
	390	250.	12.	5.
	<hr/>	<hr/>		

These particulars apply to employees in the Street Cleansing, Refuse Collection and Disposal Services.

CONCLUSION.

The functioning of the Health Department since July has been overshadowed by the sudden tragic illness of your Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Gilbert Holden. The remaining members of the staff have rallied and borne additional work and responsibility, maintaining the efficiency of the Health Services, for which the Sanitary and Public Cleansing Department is responsible.

I am indebted to Dr. W. Cunningham, your Medical Officer of Health, for his advice and encouragement during this period.

May I also express sincere appreciation of the support and kindnesses given by the Chairman, Aldermen and Members of the Health Committee.

Your obedient Servant,

WM. W. VALENTINE.

Additional Sanitary Inspector.

APPENDIX i.

ANALYSIS OF VISITS.

Dwellings:

- unfit and capable of repair	65.
- unfit and incapable of repair	19.
- drainage	148.
- refuse storage	430.
- closet accommodation	31.
- complaints and defects	473.
- infectious diseases	1,165.
- disinfection	21.
- overcrowding	6.
- filthy and verminous conditions	31.
- re-inspections	638.
- moveable dwellings	17.
- miscellaneous	618.

Food Premises:

- bakehouses	58.
- butchers	578.
- restaurants and cafes	229.
- fried fish	238.
- ice cream	181.
- preserved foods	82.
- provision merchants	578.
- dairies and retail milk purveyors	473.
- slaughter-house	1,155.
- licensed premises	37.
- other food premises	41.
- miscellaneous	165.

TOTAL carried forward	7,477.
-----------------------------	--------

APPENDIX i (Contd.)

ANALYSIS OF VISITS.

Carried forward 7,477.

Trades and Businesses:

- factories with mechanical power	237.
- factories without mechanical power	116.
- workplaces.....	21.
- shops	1,719.
- offensive trades	43.
- schools	17.
- smoke observations	6.
- miscellaneous	122.

General:

- public entertainment	26.
- rodent suppression	525.
- farms	8.
- piggeries	7.
- water supply	21.
- public conveniences	323.
- public cleansing	1,743.
- miscellaneous	25.

TOTAL 12,436.

APPENDIX ii.

A summary of defects and nuisances dealt with and work required to be done under the Public Health and Housing Act, Regulations, Orders and Bye-laws, is given below:-

Nature of nuisance dealt with and work required to be done	Verbal or written notice	Second Notice	Formal Notice	Complied with
Defective ashbins	490	-	-	490
Accumulation of refuse & manure	25	-	-	25
Defective W.C. basins ...	17	-	3	14
Defective W.C. seats	6	-	-	6
Insufficient W.C. accommodation	3	-	-	3
Dirty W.C.'s./Urinals ...	21	-	-	21
Burst and defective pipes	10	2	-	10
Defective soil pipes	12	-	-	12
Defective fireplaces	17	1	-	15
Defective boilers & set pots	4	1	1	3
Defective chimney stacks.	3	-	-	3
Defective chimney pots ..	5	-	3	5
Smoky flues & chimneys ..	6	-	-	6
Defective sinks/surrounds	12	-	-	12
Absence of, or defective hot water systems	6	-	1	6
Damp walls	17	2	8	17
Defective steps	3	-	2	3
Defective window cills and mullions	1	-	-	1
Defective sashcords	10	-	3	10
Defective walls	28	1	6	23
Defective brickwork and stonework	15	2	1	12
Defective paving	38	1	7	34
Defective pointing	24	2	7	20
Defective plaster	17	-	4	16
Carried Forward	790	12	46	767

APPENDIX ii (Contd.)

Nature of nuisance dealt with and work required to be done	Verbal or written notice	Second Notice	Formal Notice	Complied with
Brought Forward	790	12	46	767
Defective intercepting traps	1	-	-	1
Defective ceilings	8	-	4	4
Absence of and defective drains	21	1	-	21
Absence of and defective gullies	9	-	-	9
Choked gullies	5	-	1	5
Choked drains	130	2	-	130
Defective sink waste and bath waste pipes	22	2	4	19
Defective hopper heads ..	7	-	2	6
Defective Buchan traps ..	2	-	-	2
Absence of and defective manholes	11	-	-	11
Defective manhole covers.	10	1	2	9
Defective downpipes	40	2	6	36
Choked downpipes	1	-	-	1
Defective spouts	210	4	21	201
Defective eavesgutters ..	50	1	19	40
Choked eavesgutters	1	-	1	1
Choked spouts	8	-	2	8
Defective washbasins	8	-	-	8
Defective cisterns	29	-	-	29
Leaky roofs	30	2	16	21
Defective roofs	68	5	20	66
Defective vent shafts ...	19	-	4	19
Absence of spouts	5	-	-	4
Defective benches	11	1	-	11
Meat Regulations	4	-	-	4
Carried Forward	1,500	33	148	1,431

APPENDIX ii (Contd.)

Nature of nuisance dealt with and work required to be done	Verbal or written notice	Second Notice	Formal Notice	Complied with
Brought Forward	1,500	33	148	1,431
Defective floors	16	2	2	13
Defective windows	13	3	2	9
Defective lintols	2	-	-	1
Defective woodwork	12	-	4	12
Defective doors	18	1	5	12
Absence of doors	1	-	1	1
Defective gates or posts.	22	-	3	21
Defective fences	2	2	-	2
Dirty premises	15	5	-	15
Dirty yards	19	-	-	19
Defective hinges and locks to doors	8	-	-	8
Breach of Shops' Act, 1950	2	-	-	2
Breach of Factory Act, 1937	59	-	-	58
Milk Regulations, 1949 ..	19	-	2	19
Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	55	-	-	51
Infestation by vermin and insects	13	-	1	13
Absence of sink and wash basins	1	1	1	1
Bye-laws	19	-	-	19
Absence of Ashbin	91	2	-	91
Absence of eavesgutters .	5	-	-	5
Housing Acts	8	1	1	8
Absence of downpipe	5	-	-	2
Miscellaneous nuisances .	21	-	-	21
Public Health Acts	13	-	-	13
Smoke Nuisance	1	1	-	1
Totals	1,940	51	170	1,848

APPENDIX iii.

CLEANSING SERVICES.

STREET AND GULLY CLEANSING.

Table showing costs for the year ending 31st March, 1956.

Item	Particulars	Street Sweeping and Watering	Street Gully Cleansing	Total	Percent- age of total gross expendi- ture
	1	2	3	4	5
	<u>REVENUE ACCOUNT</u> (note (a))	£	£	£	%
1	GROSS EXPENDITURE:				
	(i) Labour (note (b))	4,379	117	4,496	70
	(ii) Transport (note (c))	995	99	1,094	17
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings, etc. (note (d))	819	—	819	13
	(iv) Other items (note (e))	—	—	—	—
	(v) Total gross expenditure	6,193	216	6,409	100
2	GROSS INCOME (excluding reimburse- ments from Ministry of Transport and the County Council) (note (f))	65	40	105	—
3	NET COST	6,128	176	6,304	—
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above) (note (g))	465	—	465	—
5	Gross expenditure on sanding, gritting and snow clearance, not included previously	—	—	—	—
	<u>UNIT COSTS</u>	s. d.			
6	Net cost (Item 3) per street mile	9.11.	—	—	—
		£	£	£	
7	Net cost (Item 3) per 1,000 street gullies cleansed (note (h))	—	34	—	—
8	Net cost (Item 3) per 1,000 population	189	5	194	—

APPENDIX iii (Contd.)

Operational Statistics.

9. Mileage of streets cleansed (note (j)) 12,404.
10. Frequency of cleansing:
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| (a) At least once daily | 46%. |
| (b) Three to five times weekly | 19%. |
| (c) Twice weekly | 26%. |
| (d) Once weekly | 9%. |
| (e) Less than once weekly | -%. |
11. Percentage of street cleansing done by mechanical means 6%.
12. Number of street gullies cleansed (note (k)) 2,595.
13. Number of gully cleansings during year.
(number of gullies x number of cleansings) (note (k)) . 2,595.
14. Percentage of gully cleansing done by mechanical means 85%.
15. Remarks.

APPENDIX iv.

CLEANSING SERVICES.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

Table showing costs for the year ending 31st March, 1956.

Item	Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals	Percentage of total gross expenditure
	1	2	3		5
	<u>REVENUE ACCOUNT</u> (note (a))	£	£		%
1	GROSS EXPENDITURE:				
	(i) Labour (note (b))	9,729	1,971	11,700	61
	(ii) Transport (note (c))	3,688	1,105	4,793	25
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings (note (d))	1,247	1,374	2,621	14
	(iv) Other items (note (e))	---	---	---	---
	(v) Total gross expenditure	14,664	4,450	19,114	100
2	GROSS INCOME (note (f))	1,158	4,070	5,228	---
3	NET COST	13,506	380	13,886	---
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above) (note (g))	---	1,37	1,374	---
	<u>UNIT COSTS</u> (note (h))	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
5	Gross cost per ton, labour only	17. 6.	3. 7.	21. 1.	---
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only	6. 8.	2. 0.	8. 8.	---
7	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	24. 9.	8.	25. 5.	---
		£	£	£	
8	Net cost per 1,000 population	402	12	414	---
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises	1,208	34	1,242	---

APPENDIX iv (Contd.)

Operational Statistics

10.	Area (statute acres) - land and inland water	3,612 acres.
11.	Population at 30th June, 1955 (Registrar- General's Estimate)	32,270 persons.
12.	Total refuse collected (tons). Indicate whether A, E or T (note (j))	11,088 A tons.
13.	Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year)	18.83 cwts.
14.	Number of premises from which refuse is collected	11,182 premises.
15.	Premises from which collections are made at least once weekly	100% of total.
16.	Average haul, single journey, to final disposal point (including ..Nil.. miles by secondary transport)	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
17.	Kerbside collection expressed as estimated percentage of total collection	Nil%.
18.	Total refuse disposed of (of which tons were disposed of for other local authorities)	11,482 tons.
19.	Methods of disposal (Salvage excluded):	
	(a) Crude tipping	--%.
	(b) Controlled tipping	100%.
	(c) Direct incineration	--%.
	(d) Separation and incineration	--%.
	(e) Other methods (state nature)	--%.
		<hr/> 100%.

20. Salvage. Analysis of income and tonnage:

	Income (Included in Item 2)	Tonnage Collected (Included in Item 12)
	<hr/> £	<hr/> Tons
(a) Raw Kitchen Waste (note (a))..	--	--
(b) Scrap Metal	148	25.6
(c) Waste Paper	4,111	468.5
(d) Other Salvage	292.5	152.2
(e) Totals	<hr/> 4,551.5	<hr/> 646.3
	<hr/>	<hr/>

21. Trade Refuse:

(a) Income £351

(b) Tonnage 581 tons.

22. Remarks.

